



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

1457, only mentions the Balmhorn. Of passes, the St. Bernard and the Simplon appear first under recognizable appellatives in the *Claudii Ptolomæi Cosmographia* of Donis in 1482 (Nicolaus Germanus). On the map of 1548 by Johannes Stumpf, Zermatt is recognizable, and the Mons Martis may stand for the group of peaks culminating in Monte Rosa, although Mr. Wäber identifies it with Monte Moro. But it is likely that not single summits, but groups (massifs), were meant by such names as Antrun Mons, Mons Martis, Mons Sylvius; the last referring to the region of the Matterhorn (Matterjoch). The author insists, perhaps too strongly, on the fact that passes appeared earlier in orographic nomenclature of Switzerland than summits. That the Mons Martis is intended for the Monte Rosa cluster is shown by the course of streams on the 1548 map. That the word "rosa" should mean a glacier, in the dialect of the Val d'Aosta, furnishes a more plausible and likely ethnology of the second highest mountain in Europe than the explanations generally admitted. The Valais was much less known than, for instance, the Bernese Oberland, where the Eiger (Mons Egere) and the Eiger-Rotstock (*Truncus rubeus*) are mentioned, in documents, already in 1252.

Among the remaining contents of this interesting year-book may be mentioned the long list of explorations during a part of 1903 and 1904, the crossing from Lenk to Leuk (les-Bains) by Küttner in 1780, and several of the reviews. One of these calls attention to the importance of Coolidge's book on Josias Simler and the origins of Alpinism as far as 1600 (Grenoble 1904).

A. F. B.

**Du Transvaal à Lourenço Marques. Lettres de Mme. Ruth Berthoud-Junod.** Publiées par Gaston de la Rive et Arthur Grandjean. 308 pp. Map, 28 Illustrations, and Appendix. George Bridel & Co., Lausanne, 1904. (Price, 3 fr.)

The author was a missionary's wife who, with her husband, made an overland journey, by ox team, from the Transvaal to Lourenço Marques, where they established a mission. Their success in the mission field was gratifying. Mme. Berthoud-Junod died in 1901 after nearly twelve years in Africa. Her letters are no commonplace description of missionary experiences. With a vivid pen the author sketched travel in Africa, the natives, and missionary work. She had an eye for the picturesque and the uncommon. She was writing to friends and not for the public, which may explain in part her naturalness and the ease and grace of her descriptions. The letters are worthy of preservation in book form.

**Bilder aus Südasien. Von Pauline Gräfin Montgelas.** 146 pp. 6 Illustrations, and a Sketch Map. Theodor Ackermann, Munich, 1906.

A very readable account of the travels of the Countess de Montgelas in her extensive journey through Cochin-China, Cambodia, Siam, Java, Burma, and India. It is not frothy nor diffuse, but the writer describes succinctly what she saw that she regarded as most worthy of comment.

**L'Ubaye et Le Haut-Verdon. Essai Géographique par F. Arnaud.** 216 pp., and Maps. Published by the author, Barcelonnette, 1906.

Mr. Arnaud says that Alpinists and tourists who use the French Staff map on the scale of 1:30,000 find that much information of importance to tourists is lacking on the sheets. Among the mountains of southern France, for example, there are areas of ten square kilometers in which there is not a single name.

The book was prepared to correct errors on the Staff map and supply information which the sheets lack. The criticisms and information are confined to the sheets of Ubaye and Haut-Verdon. The author makes 106 corrections in the 735 place-names on the map and adds the names of 1960 new places, streams, hills, etc.

**Geography of New Zealand. By J. R. MacDonald.** vi and 118 pp. 29 Maps, and 16 Illustrations. Gordon & Gotch, Lim't'd, Wellington, 1903.

A small book intended for pupils in the higher geographical classes. It is full of information, the more important matter being in large type, with details in smaller type under it. Special attention is given to topography, commerce, communications, and places of interest for tourists, which is doubtless the reason why the Department of Tourists and Health Resorts of New Zealand is calling attention to the book.

**Om Eskimokulturens Oprindelse. Af H. P. Steensby.** 219 pp., and Bibliography. Salmonsens Bros., Copenhagen, 1905.

An ethnographical and anthro-geographical study of the Eskimos, in which the author discusses the various theories as to their origin, describes Eskimo types as they have been studied in their habitats, and compares the Eskimos with Indian tribes of the northern part of this continent.

**Instrumentenkunde für Forschungs-Reisende. Von C. Seidel und W. Müller.** viii and 200 pp. Illustrations. Dr. Max Janecke, Hannover, 1906. (Price, M. 4.40.)

A copiously-illustrated list of the various instruments used in field work by explorers, with information as to the purposes they serve and how to use them. Manufacturers and prices are mentioned.

**The Mariner's Pocketbook. A Handy Reference Book for Navigators, Yachtsmen, Seamen, etc. By International Correspondence Schools.** xxi and 324 pp. Many Diagrams and Index. International Text-book Company, Scranton, Pa., 1906.

A handsomely-printed book, fitted for the pocket and containing much of value, not only for seamen but also for students of mathematical geography and meteorology. It shows the use of logarithms, methods of determining latitude and longitude, how to construct a Mercator chart, treats of the deviation and dip of the compass needle, and the necessary compensations, and gives a large number of other facts and tables.

**A New Geography of Japan, for the Upper Forms of Schools and Colleges. By C. D. Mitford.** 32 pp. Maps and Illustrations. Japan Gazette Press, Yokohama, 1906.

A concise treatment of the islands in their various geographical aspects by a writer who is familiar with modern methods of writing and teaching geography. Special attention is given to physiography. In describing important cities, the physiography of the region around them is outlined. One map shows, what we seldom see in atlas sheets, the 84 provinces of the Empire clearly distinguished from one another by colour.